

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XXIV.]

Quicquid agunt homines — nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VII.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1794.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

Kentucky st.

October Court of Appeals, 1793.
Joseph Craig, Complainant.

Against

Thomas Chinn, Josiah Watson, James Trabue, Richard Barbour, and Merry Walker, Littleberry Moseby heir &c. of John Moseby deceased, James Welch and Lewis Sublett.

Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

The defendants in this suit having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants to appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

Attest,

THOMAS TODD, C.C.A.

Kentucky st.

October Court of Appeals, 1793.
John Craig and Robert Johnson, Complainants.

Against

Joseph Kennedy, William Marshall & John Kennedy.

Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

The defendants William and John having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainants; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

Attest,

THOMAS TODD, C.C.A.

Kentucky st.

October Court of Appeals, 1793.
Thomas Sangerter, Complainant.

Against

John Davis, and others.

Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

The defendant Davis having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

Attest,

THOMAS TODD, C.C.A.

Kentucky st.

October Court of Appeals, 1793.
Michael Cogar, Complainant.

Against

Jacob Myers, and others.

Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

The defendant Myers having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court, that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Myers do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

Attest,

THOMAS TODD, C.C.A.

Kentucky st.

October Court of Appeals, 1793.
Richard Stephens heir &c. of Joseph Stephens deceased,

Compl.

Against

John Peyton, John Baker, Joseph Holmes, John Minor, Anne May, John May and Polly May.

Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

The defendants herein having failed to enter their appearance, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that they are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

Attest, THOMAS TODD, C.C.A.

Kentucky st.

October Court of Appeals, 1793.
Nathaniel Evans, Complainant.

Against

Littleberry Moseby heir at law of John Moseby deceased, John Craig and Robert Johnson,

Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

The defendant Moseby having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court, that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

Attest,

THOMAS TODD, C.C.A.

UNION.

A Beautiful blood bay full fifteen hands and a half high, in full health and vigor, and the finest figure of any horse in the state; stands at the subscribers stable in Woodford county, near John Lee's on the road from Lexington to Frankfort, and will cover Mares the ensuing season, at Thirty shillings; fifteen shillings the single leap; two hundred weight of merchantable hemp, or forty shillings worth of young cattle, will be received in payment of each season; the hemp to be delivered at Frankfort, Lexington or George town. Any gentleman putting more than two mares to the said horse, shall have a deduction of one fourth of each season aiter. Good pastures gratis for mares left with the horse, but will not be answerable for accidents.

UNION was got by Shakespear, His dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by Morton's imported horse Traveller, his great grand dam was Pocohontas, which was imported by the honorable William Bird esquire, and of blood unexceptionable.

Simeon Buford.

Payette, Feb. 17, 1794.

To the Public.

AN Act was passed last session of Assembly at Frankfort, by the house of representatives, for taking the sense of the people in the state of Kentucky at our next election for appointing another convention, for the purpose of altering and amending such parts of our present constitution as should be judged proper and convenient, so as to render it more beneficial and of greater utility than at present; which act was sent to the house of senate for their concurrence, but was by them rejected, for reasons best known to themselves, and as the constitution is at present fraught with many exceptionable clauses, and such as prevents the passing good and wholesome laws, especially such as relate to our judiciary system, and thereby imposes unnecessary taxes on us to a very large amount. I now take the liberty of humbly requesting those who have a right of suffrage, at our next election to vote for or against the calling a convention; it is likewise humbly requested of the respective sheriffs in each county to receive and render such votes to the secretary, in order that the Assembly may take such measures thereon as may be consistent with the minds of a majority on that subject; it is hoped that the sheriffs will prove more faithful and friendly to their country than a self created body of men, who perhaps, are dissident of losing power they may not again possess.

I am the public's obedient servant.

REUBEN SEARCY.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN From the subscriber, on the evening of the 7th inst. at the house of capt. Laban Ship, in the county of Bourbon; a pair of large square Saddle-bags, containing the following articles, viz. Thirteen and a half yards of black Callimanco, four pieces of Callico of different figures, containing from two and a half to four and a half yards each; three 50r. black Barcelona handkerchiefs of the best quality; four Cambrick handkerchiefs, with plain red edging; one pair mens gloves; six lb. Coffee; one and a half lb. Raisins; sewing silk of different kinds; fine Thread No. 15 in gr. lbs.; two Shirts marked thus W H; two pair of Stockings; one laced, mulish Neck-handkerchief; one Note of hand, drawn in my favour, for forty five shillings, by William Hedleson; one ditto for Fifty dollars by capt. Gano, an order on the Rev. William Wood of Mafon, for 14 pounds six shillings, and 7 pence in favor of John Winters, drawn by Marcus M. Galtlin in Baltimore, and assigned to me by said Winters; a Receipt for twenty dollars and one third, given to me by Thomas Conn, together with a number of papers concerning the revenue of the United States; Also a number of accounts rendered to the United States, upon stills and distilled spirits, within the counties of Bourbon and Mafon; And upwards of one hundred and fifty dollars in money, and among which was a three dollar Bank bill, to C. Swan, the indented end of which, was torn about two thirds across near half an inch wide and hangs loose. It is requested of all the good people to take notice, and should they discover such bill, to give information thereof to the printer hereof. Whoever will discover the thief, so that the aforesaid articles may be recovered, and he brought to justice, shall receive the above award.

By order of Thomas Marshall esq. Inspector of Revenue for the United States.

WILLIAM HUBBLE, Collector of Revenue for the United States, in the county of Bourbon and Mafon.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the office of Inspection is open, and kept by Lizzman Bailey at his house, in and for the county of Bourbon and that part of Clarke County which formerly belonged to Bourbon county. Also, the office of Inspection is now open and kept by Abraham Drake, in and for the county of Mafon, all those concerned may take notice accordingly.

TPO. MARSHALL, Inspector of Revenue.

A WORD TO THE PLEBEIANS.

Agricola!—*Veniunt occurrere morbo.* Virgil.

Quell the disease in its rise, ye swains.

VIRGIL meant a disease in cattle; but I mean a political disease amongst our fellow citizens, yes, and it is a growing one.—but how shall a plebeian unaided by party, friends or relations, attempt the task, the *invitus* task of opening to view the machinations and ambitious plans of our newly modelled patricians? who have been, and still are, the sole authors of this disease amongst us.—Let us with patience and candor examine the rise and progress thereof.

About 4 years ago, I well remember, this was the general question, in Kentucky; what shall we do? shall we separate from Virginia, or not?—The rich, the great, the designing amongst us to a man, cried out "Let us become a separate State, if possible."—Who also held forth many pompous and plausible arguments in favour of the riches, honor and independency, that would naturally result by a separation from the parent State, Virginia.—The honestest, the most industrious and by far the most numerous part of the community (notwithstanding the indefatigable eloquence of S-T—the plebeian's real friend) fell a victim to the sophistry of the rich and designing few.

Two years are now passing away since the commencement of our separate State: Let us take a cursory view of the blessings and advantages thereof.

Have our frontier inhabitants been more readily and ably protected under our new government than under our old one? I believe they have been equally neglected and protected by both. Therefore in this point of view, and a most important point, it has always been deemed by the ablest politicians; we have gained no advantage. Have we, locally, better adapted and more salutary laws than we formerly had? Some, a few better; many are worse.—Have our legislative body done any thing to promote the useful arts or sciences? No!—as the most part of them were totally ignorant of the great advantages inherent in these matters: they have hitherto, been suffered, to lie neglected. Should not they have put a stop to the importation of superfluous merchandise into our State? Should not they by law have adapted and patronized the manufacturing of the products of our fertile country? As man is an imitative being by the sacrifice of fantastical dress and empty parade they might have kept thousands of pounds in our State.—Had the governor and each legislator gone uniformly apparelled in homespun; would not they have done us infinitely more real service, than by strutting about in the senseless, unprofitable gay attire of importation?

But there were things too trifling for such exuberant geniuses to condescend to take much notice of. The legislature had business of far more importance to transact; the securing and dividing of the loaves and fishes were their principal and highest concern.—Have they eased us any thing in the really essential, but often grievous article of taxation? No!—The purses of each Plebeian can give ample testimony to the contrary.—They like Rehoboth, have for the gentle whip of mild Virginia given us the severe scourge, the scorpion. Perhaps, I shall speak greatly within bounds, if I say, they have loaded us ten times more. And to add to the general misconduct of their proceedings, they will receive from us no commutables in payment thereof.—As if we possessed the gold of Ophir, even the county clerk's fees,

now, must be all cash. At this time, I shall omit particularizing some of our laws which they have made us; which certainly are superlatively ridiculous, if not unconstitutional.

Let us, like good physicians, minutely explore the origin of this malady; take away the cause and the effect will cease.

As a number of these gentlemen, who under the Virginian constitution or form of government had thrust themselves, or had been thrust by their friends into lucrative offices and of power; by the inattention and simplicity of us the Plebeians, got themselves thrust and squeezed in again to constitute our form of government. And as the love of power like that of riches is infinite; in our constitution they have made a wide and open door for their future and progressive strides to aggrandize themselves and theirs. Therefore, this door let us barricade. Let us annihilate the aristocratic parts of our constitution.—Let us delegate proper persons to execute this confidential and most important business. For as a free people we have a right at any or all times to alter, reform or abolish our government or constitution.

As truth is best established by facts, let us dwell a little on the proceedings of those who may be deemed aristocrats and patricians, and behold the trap they have laid and in which they catch us.

In the constitution they tell us the powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments; each of them to be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another; and those which are judiciary to another.

An excellent promise; but how have they performed it? In the twenty-fourth section of the same article, in the same constitution; they again tell us, that justices of the peace shall be eligible as legislators.—O! admirable consistency, unparalleled propriety, and egregious policy.—And who and what are these justices of the peace? They are all judges of the peace.—And some of them too are judges in civil cases of the highest possible importance and magnitude. And do they stop here? No.—They have no small share in the executive department. They act as counsellors to and with the governor. They are confided with that office, which in well policed countries is confided to a body altogether distinct from the legislative and judiciary; commonly called the privy council. Now what may be the consequence of so much power being concentrated in one set of men? We shall, for instance, suppose a governor may be (which by the by is sometimes the case) a very well disposed and good man, and as brave as the great Julius in the field of battle; and like Julius also may wish to place his meritorious friends in office as a reward for their merit; but, alas! what can he do in this case? He can nominate and he may nominate eternally until he luckily hit upon some one of their relations, or, peradventure, a friend to their cause, who, for years previously, had danced attendance upon some of them.—Or they may mutually agree, "oblige me and I'll oblige thee."—How unlike the Romans are our modern patricians! which brave people, as Livy informs us, arrived to the utmost stretch of glory by rewarding merit whereforever they found it amongst their subjects. But deplorable is thy power, O! governor, whosoever thou art, that canst not promote one deserving man. From my soul I pity thee.—But again, for instance sake, I shall suppose, if it be lawful to make use of the expression, that at one time or other we may possibly have a Passive Executive. By which I mean every well disposed inoffensive sort of a

body, with not too much penetration about him, nor stiffness of opinion. What will be the consequence then? It will be exactly and plainly this: Our complex and august body of justices of the peace will lead by the nose this passive executive just as they please. Then they will truly be our judiciary, legislature and governor.—And, in short, they will be in all and through all and above all and in them alone will all authority and government consist.

Admitting that now we have fifteen counties in our State, and that upon an average we have fifteen justices of the peace in each county, we shall or may have two hundred and twenty-five petty tyrants in a petty State. From which may the Lord in his infinite mercy deliver us.—Now, I have fairly demonstrated by what facile and natural means our government may be, if we suffer the justices of the peace to possess such complicated and unlimited powers, the worst in the universe. For it is, certainly more tolerable and of course more eligible to have but one tyrant than two hundred and twenty five. Besides, their number will still increase in proportion to the increase of population and the formation of new counties.

Now we have seen how these justices of the peace are; let us see what they are.

They are, ye plebeians, but men with the same passions, infirmities and prejudices as yourselves; perhaps, their natural talents are equal to, but not superior to yours. What their education or acquired abilities are; their beautiful writing, accurate spelling and elegant diction abundantly testify. In this point of view are they not inferior to the plebeians in general? But however to do them justice in this respect, perhaps their literature would not quite disgrace a Cobbler. What shall we, indiscriminately, condemn every gentleman of that class? By no means.—For there are of that denomination some, whose philanthropy, politeness and intelligence do honor to human nature.—But the omniscient knows the paucity of their number.—They are the "rare vasso in gurgite nantes," a few scattered here and there.—If the justices of the peace be not superior to us common people either in nature or acquired abilities, worth, or intelligence; in the name of common sense will I suffer them to lord it over us with the pre-eminence of such dangerous complicated and extensive powers?—Dangerous—as they are both the makers and judges of the law; for the law maker when judge, can, occasionally, give a different exposition of the law from other men; especially when it is couched up or expressed in equivocal or ambiguous terms; he can give it a meaning to serve some sinister purpose; for he can say, I was at the making of this law, therefore can better understand the spirit or meaning of these terms and the law.—Dangerous—as we cannot as long as a majority of justices is permitted to legislate; I say, we cannot; I say we cannot for any malefeazance or bad conduct of theirs in office or out of office take them to any tribunal but their own. For example's sake: In November 1792, in the county of Bourbon, a justice of the peace was cited to appear before the house of Delegates for malefeazance:—to the best of my recollection, these charges were proven against him, viz. that he had sent challenges to two worthy gentlemen to duel it; some he had horse-whipped; others he had cow-hided;—together with a variety of other charges and misdemeanors. The result was this: the delegates said, matters of that sort did not come under their cognizance.—In that house there was a majority of seven magistrates. To what tribunal after this could this peaceful and peace-prefer-

ring justice be carried? To the court of Quarter Sessions.—And who are the Judges there? A fellow justice of the Peace and a fellow law maker. well met; happy union! Dear to each other by the mutual lusting ties of office and of interest. O! durable, thrice happy connexion. I shall leave the inference to be made, in this case, to the imagination of my ingenious reader. I need not inform what uncommon glosses and perverted interpretations of the law can be given by men of similar situations and similar interests in favor of each other. Can they not play alternately into each others hands?—Dangerous—as the privy council patrician justices have made justices of those who have numerous families, relations and connections; so that from a principle of interest of pride and of gratitude they may calculate, almost, upon a certainty of securing their future elections; and of continuing in their superiority in the police of our States.—Dangerous—as long as a majority of justices is continued in the legislative department; they have in their power to augment the pay of their own services; and the higher their pay, the greater is their stimulus to encourage litigation and petty suits. And is it not dangerous also to let them have the final decision of the amount of twenty pounds? For, indeed, the bulk of us plebeians will rarely have a suit of greater magnitude than twenty pounds. Therefore, we, who are no speculators the poorer and more numerous part of the community stand not an equal chance to have justice done us; as the great and opulent few.

Our only consolation that is left us, is, that we are not yet deprived of the right of a jury. If ever we should unhappily be deprived of this palladium, of this inestimable privilege; I would advise every honest man, instantly, to leave this State for ever. But hark! methinks I hear some of our mighty ones basking in the rays of power, cry out, 'the writer of this is some poor, despicable, disappointed wretch; and therefore unworthy any one's regard.'—But, left any one should suppose I have been dealing in fiction, or that this is a devoted tale without foundation; let us have reference to the best writers on the science of government.

A FARMER.

[To be continued.]

Lexington, March 1.

We are authorized to inform the public, that Thomas Jefferson Esq. has resigned, and Edmund Randolph Esq. late Attorney-General of the United States, is appointed Secretary of State for the United States.

On the 10th ult. the Indians killed a man on Brathreth's creek, and took another prisoner.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated Philadelphia January 3, 1794.

"Mr. Madison this day brought forward some resolutions imposing new restrictions and duties on our commerce with Great Britain, these are made the order of the day for Monday week; as the object is to retaliate in some degree for the numerous embarrassments this nation has involved us in; I imagine they will be warmly opposed, for unfortunately for this country, they have too many friends in our Government.

"Little is to be expected from Great Britain with regard to the posts she holds within our territory on the lakes, while our courts are opened to her citizens, and the property of ours every day dragged from them, for the payment of British debts, she discovers no disposi-

tion on her part to comply with the treaty; and the most positive testimony is now before us, of her being the principal cause of all our Indian troubles."

From the same hand January 21st.
"No question has been taken upon the resolutions introduced by Mr. Madison. The whole of the last week was consumed in debating upon them, and the next will not bring us to a decision. What will be their fate I cannot pronounce with any degree of certainty. We daily receive news from France of the most favorable kind. Every vessel that arrives, announces some new and important victory obtained by the Republicans, and little doubt is entertained of their final success. Reports have reached this city in different directions, that the Duke of York has fled to England alone, and his whole army captured in Othend; this tho' not absolutely certain, is believed by many and wished for by all. Toulon is also asserted to be once more in the possession of the Republic. In short, every thing conspires to force a conviction upon the minds of the most incredulous, that nothing can resist the enthusiastic ardor of the French, and that they will succeed in defiance of the millions opposed to them."

From the Philadelphia Gazette (Extraordinary) published SUNDAY January 19, 1794. BALTIMORE (Journal) Jan. 15.
Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Sally, captain Griffith, from Amsterdam, which place she left the 8th of November last. By this vessel we learn that the French had compelled the duke of York to raise the siege of Dunkirk a second time—that they had likewise forced him to evacuate Othend, in a very precipitate manner, where they found a large quantity of cannon, ammunition &c. together with the Duke's military chest—that the Duke embarked for England—that the French had again entered the Austrian Netherlands, penetrated as far as Mons, and were rapidly overrunning that country.

Captain Griffith, in lat. 24. 30. lon. 29. spoke the ship Joseph, of Portland, Massachusetts, from Lisbon, bound to Charleston—the Joseph, he was informed by the captain, was one of a fleet of forty flat, which had been conveyed as far as lat. 40, by a squadron of Portuguese ships of war—the captain also informed him that the ship president, of Philadelphia, was captured by the Algerines, off cape St. Vincents.

An obliging correspondent has favored us with the following translation from a Leyden news paper brought by the Sally.

LEYDEN, October 31.
"The bulletins we have received from the Austrian army, on the frontiers of the Netherlands, go as far as the 23d instant; when head quarters were at Barmerian. They contain details of different actions against the French: In that of the 21st, Baron Dornstein, aid-de-camp to lieutenant colonel Comte Tarnowicz, who was with the imperial army, as representative of the king of Prussia, was killed by a cannon ball, at the side of the field marshal prince Cobourg.

"Adjutant general, Sir James Murray, reports to his court, on the 19th of October, that in the two actions of the 15th and 16th, which preceded the raising of the siege of Maubeuge, the Austrians had lost two thousand men killed and wounded, but no cannon, and took twenty-four pieces of cannon and two howitzers. The loss of the French, no doubt, he writes,

was more considerable. The Austrians then (the 19th) occupied the left banks of the Sambre. Of the movements of the enemy there was no certain account."

BALTIMORE, (Daily Intelligencer) Jan. 15.
Captain Griffith, of the ship Sally, arrived here yesterday in 65 days from Amsterdam, gives the following agreeable intelligence:—The capture of Othend by the republican army of France, together with the whole of the military stores and chest, and the disgraceful flight of the duke of York was old news at the time of his departure. By this vessel we have a confirmation of the intelligence of the defeat of Cobourg and Clairfayt, and the total rout of the little despot of sardinia—his being hemmed in, in Piedmont, and the probability of his capture—the panic-struck Spaniards, their three camps of Perpignan annihilated, and the standard of equality, liberty, justice, unturled, for the first time, in the Spanish province, of Catalonia. He heard nothing of the French lines near Weissenburg being forced. Confirms the information of the people of Great Britain, with the militia, being determined to obtain a reform in the government, that has for its basis annual elections: and demand peace in a tone in unison with their feelings.

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Kentucky st.  
October Court of Appeals, 1793. Archibald Hamilton, Complainant. Against. Richard Baird, Defendant. In Chancery.

THE defendant in this suit having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

Attest (16 3w) THOMAS TODD, C.C.A.

THIS is to forwarn all persons from trading or taking an assignment on a note of hand given by me to a certain Hugh Master-son, on the fifth day of last October, for eight pounds to be paid with two cows and calves; as I am determined to make no satisfaction for it; given under my hand this 23d day of February 1794.

Thomas Melton. Nelson county.

N. B. The Cows due the first day of December last.

\*1w T. M.

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TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber living near Frankfort, about the 6th inst. GABRIEL, a remarkable large Negro man, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, flutters when spoken to, a toe on one of his feet off at the first joint: Whoever delivers said Negro to me shall receive the above reward.

William Samuel. Feb. 26, 1794. or 1w

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WANTED,

TWO or three good JOURNEY MEN Taylors. Also, two or three APPRENTICE Boys will be taken by the subscriber in Lexington.

A. MOLLOY. Feb. 25, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Boon's creek Clark county, a dark bay Mare, supposed to be 4 years old, about thirteen hands and a half high, neither docked nor branded, has a small star; Appraised to 3l. 10s. William Robinson, Oct. 25, 1793.

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FOR SALE
To the highest bidder, On nine months credit: At the plantation of the subscriber in Woodford county, on Saturday the 15th of March next TEN NEGROES—some Brood Mares, and stocks of Cattle and Sheep. Bond with good security residing within the county will be required of the purchasers; The bonds to carry interest from the date, but if punctually paid the interest shall be remitted.—About 25 acres of cleared Land to be let for one year, on rent payable in Corn.

H. MARSHALL. Feb. 14th 1794. 2w

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FOR SALE.  
One hundred and ten Acres of Land, within a mile and a quarter of Lexington, well watered—A hewed log house; about forty acres under fence, twenty of which is cleared and about seven acres in Meadow. For terms apply to the subscriber living on North Elkhorn. John Jameson. Feb. 27, 1794. 1w

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WAS FOUND,
ON the plantation of the subscriber, lying on the head waters of Somerset, Clark county—A sum of MONEY, which the owner may have on proving his property and paying charges. JILSON PAYNE. Clark county Feb. 23, 1794. 3w

Taken up by the subscriber, living on Bullskin waters, in Shelby county, a bay Mare, three years old, has lost the near eye, about thirteen hands high has the appearance of a brand on the near shoulder which cannot be ascertained; Appraised to 4l. Also, a sorrel Horse, three years old, about thirteen hands high, some white in his face, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus, 5L. Appraised to 5l.

Ralph Griffin. July 16, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Scott county on Lane's run, a dark bay Horse, about four years old, five feet high, some white in his forehead and under his ears, had on a large bell with an old collar marked E. WINTERS ALTI M^o no brand: Appraised to 15l.

Also, a dark bay Horse, six years old, thirteen hands and a half high, a star in his forehead, blind of the left eye, some saddle marks, no brand: Appraised to 10l.

JOHN BROWNE. BOURBON FURNACE, Dec. 2, 1793.

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Wanted immediately, Two or three good Waggoners, and a number of other Hands, to work at the above FURNACE, to whom generous wages and good treatment will be given, by John Mockbee,

For JOHN COCKEY OWINGS & Co. N. B. Heavy CASTINGS are now to be sold at the above place, at 6d. per lb. and hand ware in proportion.

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TAKEN up by the subscriber on the uninhabited part of Cumberland river, a dark chestnut sorrel mare, 3 years old, unbroke, small of her age, appraised to 6l. Robert Todd.

The subscribers have opened at Strode's Station, A NEAT Assortment of GOODS

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F Suitable to the present season, Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or beef cattle delivered at their butcher's shop in Lexington; and good wheat delivered at John Cook's mill in Lexington; and pork an foot delivered in Lexington, or at their store, and all kind of country produce.

Cock & Lytle. December 28.

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Noti. 1.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make payment on or before the 10th day of March next, at which time he will have pressing demands for all the money he can possibly collect: Wherefore he hopes particular attention will be paid to this notice.

GEORGE TEGARDEN. Lexington, February 15th 1794.

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NEW-ORLEANS,

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Wanted immediately a number of men to conduct boats to the city of New-Orleans, for which generous wages will be given by ELISHA WINTERS, & Co. Extract of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act establishing a permanent revenue."

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Sec. 16. BE it further enacted, That the commissioners shall hereafter proceed to take lots of taxable property immediately after the tenth of March annually, and shall administer the oath to the persons to give in all the property in their possession or care on the tenth day of March next preceding taking such list, and the commissioners shall make a return of their books to the persons as are by law directed by the last day of June annually; and the Sheriff shall collect from all and every person or persons chargeable therewith, the taxes imposed by law in his county and shall pay and account for all monies that may come into his hands on account of the taxes, into the public Treasury on or before the Fifteenth day of June in each year, instead of the first day of August.

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Sec. 17. This Act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

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Fayette County st.

To all sheriffs and Constables, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

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WHEREAS Innes B. Brent keeper of the public gaol, hath this day made information on oath, before me a justice of the peace for said county, that William Montgomery, John Milligan and Joshua Powell felons in the said gaol did on the night of the 7th instant break out of the same, and is now going at large. These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to require you and each of you in your respective Counties and precincts to make diligent search for them and each of them, by way of hue and cry. And if they or any of them shall be taken, to commit them to the gaol of the county, where to be taken. And the keeper thereof is hereby required to receive said prisoners into his gaol and custody, until they can be from thence conveyed to the public gaol.

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Given under my hand this 8th day of February 1794, and of the Commonwealth the second.

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James Trotter.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Hope.

TIS Hope supports each noble flame,

'Tis Hope inspires poetic lays,
Our heroes fight in hopes of fame,
And poets write in hopes of praise.

She sings sweet songs of future years,

And dries the tears of present sorrow;

Bids doubting mortals cease the fears,

And tells them of a bright to-morrow.

And where true love a visit pays,

The min'trel hope is always there,

To soothe young Cupid with her lays,

And keep the lover from despair.

She sings sweet songs of future years,

And dries the tears of present sorrow;

Bids doubting mortals cease their fears,

And tells them of a bright to-morrow.

THE subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him either by bond, note, or book account, to call and settle before the 1st of April next—by a ready compliance with this request, they may obtain a future credit.

James H. Stewart.

He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES & QUEEN'S WARE;

Which he will sell on the most reduced prices.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Hingston, one mile from Miller's mills, a dark bay filley, one year old last spring, no brand, appraised to 2. 10s

Mordica Batson.

AGREEABLE TO AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY,

WILL BE SOLD,

ON Tuesday the 25th day of March next, at Clarke court house, being court day, to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, ninety unimproved half acre LOTS, or thereabouts, in the town of Winchester; bonds with approved security will be required from the purchasers.

Richard Hickman

Josiah Bullock,

Josiah Hart,

William Bush,

Benjamin Combs,

John Elliott,

Hubbard Taylor,

David Bullock.

N. P. A few out lots at the same time sold at private sale by

Edward Wilson.

Trustees

February 1.

JUST ARRIVED,

And now opening, at the subscriber's Store in Lexington,

on Mainstreet,

A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE and QUEEN'S WARE which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, country Linnen, Pork, Butter and Cheese.

George Tegarden.

WANTED (at the Paper-mill in Georgetown) four or five Apprentice Boys, between the age of twelve and seventeen years.

Any such who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

Craig, Parkers & Co.

Oct. 2.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

Lexington Feb. 2, 1794.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, February 17, 1794.

RESOLVED, That at the next meeting of this board, the trustees will take into consideration, the propriety of renting or selling the State-House, for the use of the town.—But as individuals have become subscribers of different sums for fitting up said house, Resolved, That notice be given in the two successive Gazettes of their intentions, by the publication of this resolve. The meeting to be held the first Monday in March next, at McGowan's tavern.

By order of the board.

CORNELIUS BEATTY, Chairman.

IHAVE the PLANTATION for sale whereon I now live, containing five hundred acres of land, 140 of which is well cleared and under good fence—the building is tolerable good—the tract is well calculated to make two settlements, as the cleared land is in fields near half a mile apart, with excellent water on each—on one I have a DISTILLERY, the conveniences of which is equal to any in this State. I will give three years credit for half the purchase money. For other terms apply to me on the premises.

John Grant.

North Elk horn, Scott county,

February 14.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county on the waters of Summerfelt, a bay horse, three years old last spring, has some fiddle spots, shod before, branded on the left jaw and shoulder thus S, appraised to 21.

Elias Tolin.

November 8, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Hickman creek, a black stud colt, a year old past, his high hind foot white, a small star; appraised to 31.

John Carrel.

November 18, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Madison county, on the waters of Otter creek, a black Stallion, three years old, about four feet four inches high, with a star in his forehead, and grey hairs in his tail, no brand perceivable; appraised to 31.

William W. St.

Sept. 14, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon county, near Hornback's mill, a bright bay Horse, a small star in his face, fifteen hands high, no brand perceivable, has a slip on his nose, shod round, appraised to 151.

John Craig.

February 1.

JUST ARRIVED,

And now opening, at the subscriber's Store in Lexington,

on Mainstreet,

A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE and QUEEN'S WARE which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, country Linnen, Pork, Butter and Cheese.

George Tegarden.

WANTED (at the Paper-mill in Georgetown) four or five Apprentice Boys, between the age of twelve and seventeen years.

Any such who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

Craig, Parkers & Co.

Oct. 2.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

Lexington Feb. 2, 1794.

A general and well chosen assortment of

Merchandise,

Suitable to the present and approaching season,

Is now opened by the subscriber at his STORE in Lexington;

WHICH he will sell on the lowest and most reduced prices for Cash, Country Linnen, Hemp, Butter, Cheese, and Whiskey.

Those who are indebted, are requested to make payment before the 15th of March next.

James Morrison.

Lexington Feb. 10.

ALL persons who have made engagements with the subscribers, for tobacco, are requested to deliver the Inspector's notes by the tenth day of March, as none will be received after. They will purchase and receive Hemp at their store in Lexington as usual, for which they will give the highest prices.

IRWIN & BRITSON.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Frankfort, some time in November last, a bright sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, hind feet and legs half way up his hams white, branded on the near side with a styrrup iron, a white mane and tail, docked, supposed to be between nine and eleven years old, fourteen hands and two inches high, trots, paces and hand gallops well, had on a 35. bell, & when he went away shed all round. Whosoever gives information where the horse may be had, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN POLEY.

Frankfort, Feb. 10, 1794.

TAKEN up in Fayette county, on the waters of Hickman, a small bay mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, three years old, with a large blaze in her face, neither docked nor branded; paces natural, appraised to 51.

John Hall.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, about three miles from Harrodsburgh, a sorrel mare mixed with grey hairs, fourteen hands high, five years old, a bald face with some spots on his nose, his hind feet and legs white, the near fore foot and leg white to the knees, trots natural, no brand perceivable, appraised to 51.

PETER DEMATT.

December 14, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of Dick's river, Fayette county, a sorrel horse COLT, one year old last Spring, as a large star, neither docked nor branded; appraised to 31. 10s.

William Bradshaw.

November 18, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Curd's ferry, a bright bay MARE, about 8 years old 13 hands high, a white mark down her face, high hind foot partly white, branded H on the high shoulder, has on a three shilling bell, with a leather collar; appraised to 41. 15s.

Samuel Galey.

December 6, 1793.

I have just received from Bourbon Furnace.

A Compleat assortment of Castings, which will be sold at six pence half penny per lb.

WILLIAM MORTON

Wanted to purchase a Quantity of Bear-Skins, they must be well haired and coloured.

W. M.

Lexington, Jan. 17, 1794.

THE BEAUTIFUL THOROUGH BREED HORSE

ALFRED,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Lexington on every Monday and Tuesday, the rest of the week at my stable in Woodford county; and will cover Mares at a guinea cash, or six dollars, payable in any species of country produce at the Lexington market price, and deliverable at my distillery in said town of Lexington or Woodford.—To ash to be paid at the expiration of the season; the produce on or before the first day of December following. There will be excellent pasturage provided for the mares sent to my farm gratis, the greatest attention paid to them, but I will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

PEYTON SHORT.

Feb. 17, 1794.

THE subscribers with all those who have hides to tan on the shares, would bring them in as soon as possible, as thereby they may be enabled to deliver them next fall.

WILLIAM & THOMAS STORY.

George town, January 13, 1794.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran way from the subscriber, on the fifth night of August, in the year 1792, a Negroe Man, named ANTHONY, about 25 years of age, about five feet one inch high, broad shouldered and well made to his height, is somewhat hollow backed, virginia born and very black, has had his middle finger on his right hand broke, above the knuckle joint, which disables him from fluting that finger close. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be given any person who will deliver him to me.

James Handley.

Kentucky, Washington county. 13

CYNTHIANA.

THE lots in the town of Cynthiana, will be exposed to sale on the first Tuesday in April and continue until all are sold.

Benjamin Harrison } Trustees.

Morgan Vanmeter, }

Cynthiana, Jan. 3, 1794.

TO RENT.

THE Store room in Lexington, lately occupied by Trotter & Ward, an excellent land for business, for terms apply to

STEPHEN COLLINS.

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1793.

FOR SALE

A well improved

PLANTATION.

WITHIN three miles of Bourbon; containing One hundred and sixty six acres, of which about seventy acres is cleared, a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c. &c. for terms, enquire of Col. Baker Ewing, or the subscribers.

Schitz & Lauman.

Lexington, October 25.

The subscriber will give

Cash and Merchandise

At his STORE in Lexington, for

Good

PACK-HORSES,

Until the first of March next.

John Clarke.

January 22.

THE Trustees of the town of FALMOUTH, in the forks of Licking, are requested to meet the first Tuesday in April next, at the court house of Harrison, in order to concert measures respecting the sale of the lots in said town.

Bourbon Feb. 22, 1794.

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